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No. 16,826

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SONGKONG. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

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Applicants will be required to produce
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of Registration giving the particulars
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The Penalty for non-compliance is a
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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and push tickets available for
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time stated in the Company's time tables,
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No Season tickets will be issued until
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



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Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**2,000,000 TROOPS IN
BATTLE.**
FIGHTING ON A HUNDRED MILES
FRONT.

LONDON, April 18.
The extension of the French attack
towards Champagne, recorded in the
midnight communiqué, illustrates afresh
the new tactical method already
practised by the British at Arras,
namely a constant enlargement of the
front as the attack progresses, with
great strength on the wings, so that
when an objective is reached there is no
danger of the salient inviting out-
flanking. The method enables better
contact of the troops and facilitates
artillery operations.

The initial success of the French, in
the greatest battle yet fought, in which
it is estimated that 2,000,000 troops
are engaged, has cheered Paris more
than anything since the beginning of
the war, and has correspondingly
depressed the Germans, as evidenced by
the remarkable wording of their
communiqué, which is evidently pre-
paring Germany for bad news.

The enormous weight of guns and the
numbers of men collected by Hinden-
burg, and the desperation of the German
resistance show the enemy to be
thoroughly prepared for the great French
offensive, and as the country north
of the Aisne and especially the Craonne
plateau is most difficult, being full of
hills and woods and deep ravines, the
extent of the French gains so early in the
battle is most wonderful. Not merely has
the Crown Prince been heavily defeated,
but the advance of the French eastwards
promises to release Rheims from
martyrdom, the latest phases of which
have been most cruel. The French are
already at the foot of Brimont Hill
where the guns are posted which have
principally shelled the city.

**SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST
REPORT.**

LONDON, April 18.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
To the south-east and to the east
of Epehy, we captured Villers-
au-Village, and improved our posi-
tion in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt.
It is still raining.

**227 GUNS CAPTURED BY THE
BRITISH.**

LONDON, April 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Head-
quarters reports:
The British have captured 227
guns since April 9.
The weather continues to be the
"most poisonous" the oldest soldier
can recall; nevertheless, since yes-
terday, we have advanced between
Gouzeaucourt and Villers, and also
pushed on to the south of Lagnicourt
Tower, which we have retaken.

**REVENTLOW'S WARNING TO THE
KAISER.**

**WITHOUT GERMAN VICTORY,
GERMAN MONARCHY WILL
SOON CEASE.**

AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Count Reventlow, writing in the
Tagen Zeitung, warns the Kaiser not to
heed the appeals now appearing in many
German newspapers to renounce terri-
torial expansion. "Without German
victory," he says, "the German mon-
archy would soon cease to exist."

**WHAT THE GERMAN WORKERS
WANT.**

AMSTERDAM, April 18.
The Vorwaerts declares that the
Berlin strikers, who have resumed
work, want more bread, political
reform and "especially peace." The
paper urges the Government to act
accordingly.

**FURTHER FRENCH
SUCCESSSES.**
14,000 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

A French communiqué states:
In the region south of St. Quentin
there has been very great mutual
artillery activity.

South of the Oise and east of
Lower Coney Forest there have been
numerous patrol engagements.

Between Soissons and Auberive we
carried out, during the night, opera-
tions of detail securing us consider-
able advantages.

To the west a brilliant action gave
us the village of Chavonne and com-
plete possession of Chivy. North-
east of these places we carried the
whole ground as far as the approaches
of Braye-en-Laonnois, into which
our patrols penetrated, taking 250
prisoners.

In the sector of Villers-Bois,
which we captured, we have taken
several fortified works, as also in the
woods east thereof, taking 400
prisoners.

In Champagne, counter-attacks
on our positions on both sides of
Mont Cornillet were stopped short
by our fire, resulting in bloody enemy
losses.

An artillery duel has been violent
over a great part of the attacking
front.

The enemy had withdrawn heavy
and field artillery to the rear.
Nevertheless we captured twelve
guns, including three heavies, and
a considerable quantity of machine-
guns and numerous trench engines,
and we have taken 14,000 prisoners
since the 18th inst.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

A German official report states:
Artillery activity is again intense
in the sectors of the Arras battle-
field.

We repulsed French attacks at
Beaulieu Ridge, Craonne Heights,
north-west of Stilleau Bois, near
Courcy on the Aisne-Marne Canal.

We checked fresh attacks in
Champagne preceded by the strong-
est artillery work on a front of
twenty kilometres.

Our counter-attack regained por-
tions of the wood between Morot-
villers and Auberive and we took
500 prisoners.

During Monday's fighting we
destroyed 26 armoured cars and
brought down 18 aeroplanes.

Our prisoners now total 8,000.

**THE PROJECTED SUBMARINE
BLOCKADE OF AMERICA.**

WASHINGTON, April 18.
The Navy Department announces
that a destroyer sighted a submarine
running submerged. The latter fired a
torpedo which missed the destroyer by
thirty yards. Then it disappeared.
This is Germany's first recognition of
the existence of a state of war with
America, though it was reported last
week that Germany was about to de-
clare as a prohibited area Boston, New
York, Charleston, Savannah, Delaware
Capes, and Chesapeake Bay.

**ACUTE POLITICAL TROUBLE IN
AUSTRIA.**

AMSTERDAM, April 18.
A telegram from Vienna, indicates
that acute political trouble continues.
Two more ministers have resigned; it is
believed because they regard the con-
vocation of the Reichsrath next month as
highly inopportune, fearing that the
Austrian revolution will stimulate the
demands for reform.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. F. ROBERTS,

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1917. 1701

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 15th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager, Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1678

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd. will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager, Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1677

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the British Traders' Insurance Company, Ltd. will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager, Hongkong, April 14, 1917. 1678

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 26th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents, Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1683

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Canton Insurance Office Limited will be held at the Office of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 26th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents, Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1702

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd. will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1683

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the SEASON will be held at HARRY VALENTINE on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, commencing at 3 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1685

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HUGH,

Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1649

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd, 1917.

FAST SAILING

MODEL YACHT.

27 inches in length.

Automatic Steering Gear.

TO BE RAFFLED.

Tickets \$1.00.

To be obtained from the Ladies.

On view at Messrs. Cook & Son's Office.

Made and kindly presented by Lieut. Pooley, R.N.R.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1684

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

By Order,

R. HANCOCK,

Secretary, Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1687

NOTICE.

WE have now REMOVED to No. 2 DUNDRELL STREET. All communications in future to be sent to that address.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1687

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

Have Now Opened

AN EXHIBITION OF

WATER COLOURS.

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter

M. KINSEN.

The Exhibition will be on view for

One Week Only. All lovers of

Art are cordially invited to see or

purchase these Beautiful Paintings.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1700

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HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONG KAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good command of English and is prepared to give lessons in the Chinese language. He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office of direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, first floor.

(1681)

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COUNTRY.

THE WAR ON THE SUBMARINE.

SIR E. CARSON ON NEW MEASURES.

SUCCESSES OF ARMED MERCHANT MEN.

Sir Edward Carson, in introducing the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons recently, devoted the greater part of his speech to the submarine menace and the measures which the Admiralty have taken to cope with it. He said—

The House will observe that we have taken the same course this year as my predecessors took last year and the year before, in presenting the Naval Estimates to the House. You will find in them very little information. (Laughter.) They are, I believe, technically called "taken votes," and the only vote which really states anything is Vote A, which gives certain information as regards the number of men for whom we require the Vote. Stated briefly, at the time of the outbreak of the war the number of men employed in naval ratings was about 140,000. It had increased by last year to over 300,000, and we are now asking permission to bring it up, if necessary, to 400,000. All I need say is that the Vote itself demonstrates the natural expansion of the Navy and the necessary enlargements and strengthening of the Navy, having regard to the great weight of responsibility which rests upon it.

I ought, perhaps, briefly to refer to the changes which have taken place at the Admiralty. Recently the late First Sea Lord has been replaced by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. (Cheers.) I cannot help saying that I think the country in the present crisis is extremely fortunate in having at the Admiralty Sir John Jellicoe. (Cheers.) His knowledge of the service is unparalleled. The other great change is the change of the Commander-in-Chief who is now Admiral Sir David Beatty. (Cheers.) He has had a unique career. At a very early age he is now commanding the greatest fleet that ever sailed the seas, and I believe that he has the confidence of every man who is serving under him. (Cheers.)

We have appointed a fifth Sea Lord to deal mainly with the Naval Air Service (hear, hear), because, as the House will recollect, our Air Board has been appointed. He represents the Admiralty on the Air Board, and I feel certain, from what I have heard, that the appointment of the Air Board, with the necessary co-ordination between its services, and the supply being vested in the Minister of Munitions, will greatly increase the efficiency of the Air Service and greatly increase, what is above all necessary, the output of our aeroplanes.

We have had another change, of far-reaching consequences, and that is the appointment of the Shipping Controller. The Transport Department, at the Admiralty, had grown to an enormous extent since the outbreak of the war. The whole of that Department, except so far as it is concerned with naval transport and the duty of naval transport to the Army, has been entirely taken over by the Shipping Controller.

THE WORK OF THE FLEET.

I am not going to take up a great deal of time in surveying the work of the Fleet. The House and the country will expect me mainly to deal with the growth of the submarine menace, and I intend, I hope, to deal with it perfectly frankly. The vast work—the unceasing, silent, and watchful work—of our Fleet deserves at all events a passing word. The Grand Fleet, though never advertised, is never done working. The great volume of trade in and out of this country has gone on unceasingly and unremittently. Our Allies in every quarter of the world have been helped unceasingly. The great mercantile fleet of Germany still lies idle in the harbours, and her ports are desolate and deserted. I do not think people realize the calls that have been made upon the Navy as it has expanded. They think of home waters, and probably they sometimes think of the waters that surround our Colonies. But we are largely assisting in the expeditions in Mesopotamia, in Salonika, in Greece, in Egypt, and in all these theatres of the war; we have to keep the seas clear so as to bring the necessary support, the necessary equipment, and the necessary ammunition to carry out warlike operations. Notwithstanding that, let me say that in my belief, upon the whole, this country has suffered less in privations than any other of the belligerents. (Hear, hear.)

I very much dislike statistics, but I am afraid I shall have, if I am to convey information to the House and to the country, to trouble the House with a certain amount of statistics in the observations I have to make. Let me just give a slight picture of what has been done. Let me give the House a summary of some of the matters that have been carried out on the sea in the direction of transport since the war began, and which have been going on daily up till the present moment. I have a return here which has been brought up to October 30th, 1916, only. But you may take it from me that in proportion the same amounts are being transported at the present time. In regard to personnel, the total numbers that we have moved up to that date across the seas have been 8,000,000 men, and although I regret to say we have had two or three untoward incidents, when men who they were moved I think we may say that these men have almost been removed without mishap. Take supplies and explosives. Up to October 30th, of last year, we had moved 9,450,000 tons and 288 ships, and would have

1,000,000 horses and mules, over 2,000,000 while petrol alone amounted to 37,304,000 gallons. When people begin to be anxious—and may I say they should not think that the account is all on one side. Do not let them imagine that, because certain incidents occur which cause us anxiety, at the same time the work which we are carrying out is not gigantic. (Hear, hear.)

Let me direct attention to another matter. We have examined on the high seas or in harbour ships coming in voluntarily by arrangement or being compelled there during the last year to the number of 15,158. Since the commencement of the war we have examined 25,874. In the month of January of this year we examined in British ports alone 764 ships, and from the returns which I have up to the present I am encouraged to think that the numbers will not be less in February, notwithstanding the blockade. (Hear, hear.) That is the work which constitutes the blockade of Germany. But does anybody conceive what the extent of that work is? Let them picture to themselves the size of the Atlantic Ocean. Let them conceive the work that is required to guard that ocean and to take care that these ships come into our harbours and are examined on their way to Scandinavia and other ports. I saw the other day the admiral of one of our squadrons which helps to carry this out. I wish the House could have heard his description of the work. He showed me a diagram, dotted over the whole Atlantic, of the ships that he met from day to day; and if you could see the picture it would give some idea of the Herculean task which we so lightly pass over when we are criticizing the conduct of affairs. (Hear, hear.) However, I pass from this part of my statement without paying a tribute to the bravery and the distinction which has been won by our Naval Division in France. (Hear, hear.) They have covered themselves with glory. (Hear, hear.) May I say that they owe their origin to my right hon. friend sitting opposite (Mr. Churchill)?

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Having said so much, I come now to deal with the submarine menace. It is not a recent menace, it has been for months and months a growing menace, staring us in the face. I myself spoke in this House on November 15th, about a month before I was given my present office, and although the speech is a very ungrammatical one (laughter)—as reported—(laughter), I merely desire to quote a few lines from it to show that when I went to the Admiralty I was at least alive to the fact that there was a submarine menace. I made the speech following my right hon. friend opposite, the ex-President of the Board of Trade, when he introduced proposals in relation to the Food Controller. I said this:—It is no use our shutting our eyes to the great difficulties we are going to have in the future of transport. It is all very well to hide away in the corners of newspapers the submarine menace. It can do us no good shutting our eyes to the fact, and we really are not telling the Germans anything they do not know. They know perfectly well, and no small print in the corner of a newspaper will make any difference.

I intend to-day to act on the principles I laid down there. I assumed my present office with a full sense of responsibility and of anxiety in relation to this question, and I can assure the House that I have never from the day I went to the Admiralty to the present moment ceased to work in reference to this submarine menace. People ask me about it. They say, "Are you optimistic or are you pessimistic?" I am neither one nor the other. My duty is to tell the House and the country the whole extent of the menace. It is grave. It is serious. It has not yet been solved. I can honestly say that we have never felt a moment's cessation to work at it in the Admiralty, but no single magic remedy exists, or probably will exist. Nevertheless, I am confident that in the development of measures which have been and are being devised its seriousness will be degrees be greatly mitigated. Let me tell the House what we have done by way of organization. We have established at the Admiralty an Anti-Submarine Department composed of the best and most experienced men we could draw for that purpose from men serving at sea. Their whole time is devoted to working out the problem in connection with this menace. I have had their reports brought before the Board, and the Board take full responsibility for the approval of their methods and suggestions. Shortly after Sir John Jellicoe came to the Admiralty he issued an invitation to every member of the Fleet to send him any suggestions that occurred to them for dealing with this difficult question. We have, in addition to the Anti-Submarine Department, the Board of Inventions and Research. It is presided over by Admiral Lord Fisher, and associated with him are the greatest scientific and country possessors. He is there to tell them the wants of the Admiralty, and they are there to work out the methods by which those wants can be met—men like Professor Thomson, Sir Charles Parsons, Sir George Bell, and many associated with them of equal distinction—and I am sorry that a right hon. friend opposite described a body of that kind the other night as a chemist's shop. Those are some of the greatest men we have. They give us of their best freely, and so far as I am concerned, I cannot for a moment imagine that a great and distinguished public servant who has done so much in the past as Lord Fisher has done, is not also giving to the Admiralty ungrudgingly the

(Continued on page 5.)

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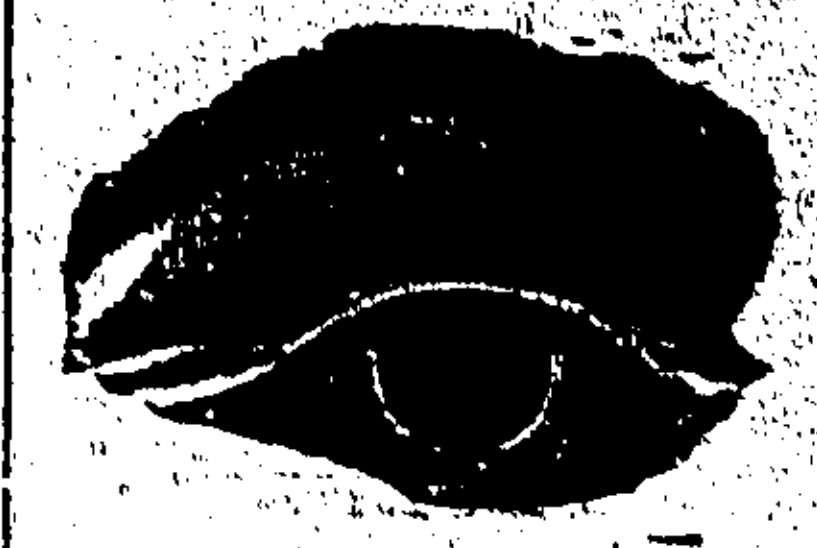
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| NO. 2 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 3 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 4 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
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| NO. 10 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 11 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 12 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 13 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 14 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 15 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 16 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 17 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 18 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 19 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |
| NO. 20 DOCK | 70' | 10' | 10' | 10' | LOW |

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To-day's Advertisements

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of
Exchange Business on MONDAY the
23rd instant at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1704

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Special Dinner will be served at the
GRAND HOTEL
on St. George's Day,
APRIL 23rd, 1917.

at

\$2.50 per head.

The ENTIRE PROCEEDS

of this

Dinner

WILL BE GIVEN to the

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

A Special Concert after dinner has

been arranged by the Management.

Book your Tables early.

Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1704

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF BADGES, ETC.

WITH reference to the Circular
Letter sent out by the Ladies
Committee, will be in charge of
the Centre kindly note that for the
Convenience of those desirous of attending
the Gymkhana to be held at Happy
Valley on the afternoon of SATURDAY,
the 21st instant, Trays, Tins and Badges
will be distributed at the City Hall on
SATURDAY, between 12 and 1 P.M.
The Distribution will be continued in the
afternoon between the hours of
2.30 and 4 P.M.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, the Centre
Depot has been changed from the City
Hall to the Hongkong Cricket Club
Pavilion, (kindly lent by the Committee
of the Hongkong Cricket Club). It is
therefore requested that all Tins be
handed in at the Cricket Club Pavilion
and not as previously advised at the
City Hall.

The distribution of Tins, Trays and
Badges, etc., on SATURDAY next will
take place at the City Hall.

Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1708

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, Porcelains, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
Hongkong Schools' Athletic Sports.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, April 21.—

10 a.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture, Pictures, Carols, etc. at

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Half-Yearly Meeting of the

H.K. Jockey Club.

Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race

Course, Happy Valley.

10.01 p.m.—New Moon.

SUNDAY, April 22.—

St. George's Day.

Morning, sale of Badges.

Afternoon, Fête and Café at Volunteer

Headquarters.

9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare"

at Theatre Royal.

TUESDAY, April 24.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,

Trunks, Poles, Typewriters, etc. at

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.—

Princess Victoria Alexandra's (Princess

May) Birthday (1897).

Noon.—Hongkong Tramway Co's

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture, etc. at "Furniture," the

Peak.

5 p.m.—Matinee Performance of

"Scenes from Shakespeare" in

Theatre Royal.

THURSDAY, April 26.—

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture, etc. at No. 8 Torres

Buildings, Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

Noon.—Union Insurance Society's

Meeting.

12.20 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co's

Meeting.

11.48 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance

Co's Meeting.

FRIDAY, April 27.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement

Day.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, April 19, 1917.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

The papers coming out from Home
by recent mails reflect the popular
enthusiasm which made such a
splendid success of the Victory Loan.
Financial circles never anticipated
that new money to the tune of
over £700,000,000 would be drawn
into the Loan, exclusive of the aid
lent by the banks, and the con-
tributions from previous issues. In spite
of the huge figures issued from time
to time of investments by this and that
company or individual, the result
was largely the triumph of those
who by belated but successful
publicity succeeded in drawing the
multitude of small amounts from
the stockings and savings banks
of the small investors. Many a
time an old man, and sometimes
an aged couple, went into the
savings loan branches and deposited
a bag of carefully hoarded sovereigns
of a lifetime for invest-
ment in the loan. One eleventh
hour contribution of this kind,
brought to a post office in the North
by an old Darby and Joan, in a
carpet bag, amounted to nearly £700.
This new loan will carry us on for
six months or so, but a leading
banker has expressed the opinion
that if more is needed the loan can
still be duplicated. One of the great
results expected by social reformers
is that the habit of thrift will be
encouraged. Many from now on
will have some notion of the capitalist
instinct and will try to increase their
holdings. Others have joined War
Savings Associations that have pur-
chased their stock and the arrange-
ment is that the members shall pay
so much a week from earnings until
the stock is redeemed. That will
make regular saving a habit with
many. It is well known that the
backbone of French national pro-
sperity has always been that once the
peasant and other small holders have
invested in Rentes they never sell
out. It is hoped that similar results
will come about in Great Britain
and indeed throughout the British
Empire.

TARIFF REFORM.

The Committee on Commercial and
Industrial Policy, whose report was
recently issued, lost some weight on a
matter such as the change of the
national fiscal policy, by the fact that
men like Lord RHONDDA, Mr. LIL-
INGWORTH, Sir A. MOND, and Sir
J. MACLAY—all Free Traders, at
any rate before the war—had resigned
to join the Government before the
report was signed. It rather raises
doubts as to what their attitude
would have been. But there are
enough first-class business names
left to make the report a matter of
something more than passing interest.
It proposes that there should be a
preference within the Empire as the
basis of our future fiscal system. A
further report is to be issued on a
wider range of Customs duties in
Great Britain than exists at present
and on the question of whether the
interests of the Dominions could be
met by the granting of subsidies in
lieu of tariff preferences. Taken in
conjunction with the statement of
Mr. JOHN HOBBS, the Labour

Minister, the other day that he would
never again be a party to German
steel being admitted free while we
had a single furnace idle, the trend
seems to be towards a definite Protec-
tion policy as a result of the war.
One member of the committee desires
to see a scheme that will be beneficial
to all the Allies, and two others want
special attention paid to Ireland.
But the general view is that the
objects of the mutual tariff preference
are the recovery of trade lost through
the war, the securing of new markets,
and the consolidation of Imperial
resources. It remains to be seen,
however, how far these ideals, and
those outlined in the scheme for greater
trade representation and financial
assistance for the development of
trade abroad will materialise. It is
easy to reform things on paper,
but there are some pessimists who
doubt whether the proposals of
these various committees will be
put into material form rapidly
enough to achieve results.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for the
week ending 7th April, amounted to
64,995 tons and the sales during the
period to 50,334 tons.

The "N. C. Daily News" asks:
"Why is practically the whole German
Consular staff still in Shanghai, with
the exception of, we believe, but two
unimportant members? Has China
broken off diplomatic relationship with
Germany or has she not?"

A number of prominent British
tailors at Shanghai have recently been
victimised under the "Comprode
Please Pay" system and the matter
having been reported to the Police an
arrest was made of a shroff employed
by the Central Garage. It is under-
stood that in all a sum of about Tls.
\$1,000 has been directed into the wrong
hands but, at present, only one charge
has been preferred against the prisoner,
that of unlawfully obtaining on 20th
March last the sum of Tls. 130 and Tls.
134.13 from a native employee of Messrs.
L. Moore and Co. by means of fraud.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the fol-
lowing donations to the funds of the
Hospitals:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| China & Japan Telephone Co. | \$211.93 |
| J. M. Alves and Co. | 25 |
| Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G. | 10 |
| C. H. Gale | 10 |
| C. H. Blason | 10 |
| G. Ludin | 10 |
| G. W. Barton | 10 |
| G. A. Dunlop | 10 |
| G. Tisdall | 10 |
| W. J. Tutecher | 10 |

THE HONGKONG OVERSEAS CLUB.

THE AEROPLANE FUND.

A meeting of the Hongkong branch
of the Overseas Club was held last
evening in the Mess Room of the pre-
mises of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Mr. H. Hancock presided over a
sparse attendance.

The Hon. Secretary of the Club,
Mr. J. J. Bryan, said that one of
the objects of the meeting was to dis-
cuss the matter of headquarters for the
branch. He had received many sug-
gestions, but the premises suggested
did not appear suitable owing to their
distance from the centre of the town.
He also said that the present mem-
bership was small and that there was
need for organisation in this direction.
Referring to the effort to raise funds for
another aeroplane, Mr. Bryan suggested
a sum of \$500 from the funds in hand
in connection with the Netley Hospital
Bed-Fund should go to form the
nucleus of the aircraft fund. He
had received a cheque from the Parson
community for \$1,065, and the Hong-
kong Volunteers Sergeants' Mess had
voted the sum of £25, which was a good
start, and he thought it was up to every
class of the community to support such
a fund. Subscription lists had been
posted at all the principal places in the
Colony. The Victoria Theatre had
promised to give a benefit night for the
fund, and the whole of the proceeds of
a dinner to be given at the Grand
Hotel on St. George's night would also
be contributed.

Owing to the small attendance it was
decided to call a special meeting on May
1st.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative
Council was held this afternoon.

H.E. the Governor, Sir F. HENRY
MAV, K.C.M.G., presided. There
were also present:

H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS,
General Officer Commanding.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr.
CLAUDE SEYMOUR, C.M.G.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr.
J. H. KEMP.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr.
E. D. C. WOLFE.

The Director of Public Works,
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX.

The Captain Supt. of Police, Hon.
Mr. McL. MESSER.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yee, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ASTON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of
Councils.

LETTERS PATENT.

H. E. the Governor said that fresh
letters patent had been received and
Royal instructions. It was necessary
that this letter should be read in Public
and he proposed to have them read at
this meeting and later they would be
proclaimed.

THE SALE OF GERMAN BANK PREMISES.

In answer to a question put by the
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, the COLONIAL
SECRETARY said:—It is intended
that the premises of the Deutsche
Asiatische Bank, and all other
immovable property in the Colony
belonging to German firms which are
being wound up under the Alien
Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914
to 1917, shall be sold by public
auction within the course
of the next four months. It is proposed
that all the sales shall be advertised
for a period of three months, and that
the sale of the premises of the Deutsche
Asiatische Bank shall also be re-
served for that period. If the
latter property were sold at a few days'
notice, intending purchasers might be
greatly inconvenienced and embarrassed,
as they may have to obtain instructions
from the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

WHEN UNOFFICIALS ARE OUTVOTED.

Answering the questions put by the
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, the Colonial
Secretary stated: It is the general
practice to report specially to the Secre-
tary of State for the Colonies a case
in which the unanimous or nearly
unanimous vote of the unofficial
members of the Legislative Coun-
cil has been defeated by the
vote of the official members. Such re-
ports contain, where necessary, a state-
ment explanatory of the reason for the
official vote.

A search through the Hansard reports
of a number of years shows that there
have been one or two exceptions as, for
instance, at the following pages 1907,
page 38; 1911, page 177; page 233;
1912, page 102.

SHALL THE GERMANS COME BACK?

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK rose to
make the following motion standing
in his name:—
"It is the opinion of this Coun-
cil that it is in the best interest
of the Colony of Hongkong that per-
sons of German nationality should
be excluded therefrom for a
period of at least ten years fol-
lowing the declaration of Peace,
and that, subsequently, they be
only admitted into the Colony
under strict license."
The Hon. Member said: In speak-
ing to the motion and because I am
most anxious to avoid anything in
the nature of exaggeration on so
important and far reaching a matter
as this—I gave the indulgence of
Your Excellency and this Council if
I make rather free reference to notes.
At the outset, I would say that we
do not presume to dictate to the
Home Government on a question
which affects all parts of our wide-
flung Empire; but it is only a few
days since Your Excellency called
attention in a meeting of the Legisla-
tive Council to the unworthy
efforts of this Colony to help
the Motherland in her hour of
need in one way or another, and we
cannot but be aware that our large
annual military contribution entitles
us, at any rate, to indicate our wishes
to the Home Government with
all deference. I believe that such a
proposition will be welcomed by
their Government, when the
question of the return of the

Australia, Canada and New Zealand
have, I believe, already indicated
their wishes in no uncertain manner
and Hongkong with its great com-
mercial interests surely cannot be
excluded, especially when it is re-
membered that at the forthcoming
Imperial conference—whilst the
Dominions have their own repre-
sentative—Hongkong, with other
Crown Colonies, will be represented
by the Secretary of State for the
Colonies. It is noteworthy that in
recent speeches made by prominent
World Politicians an attempt has
been made to draw a line of demarcation
between the German Government
and the German people and there is
only too much cause to fear that
directly peace has been declared, we
shall hear on all sides that it was
the Prussians who made the War
and that we have no quarrel with the
peaceful Teutons. Sir—The Spirit
which on the outbreak of War led
to the disgraceful attacks in Berlin
upon the Russian, French and espe-
cially the British Embassies and com-
pelled our Ambassador to slink out
of Berlin in the grey dawn last his
party be attacked ere departure—to
the invasion of Belgium with its
attendant cold-blooded atrocities, as
"a military necessity in defiance of
sacred treaties" and later, to the
murder of women and children on
land and sea whilst German officers
and men looked on and jeered, and
later still, to the starvation and tor-
ture of wounded and helpless pris-
oners-of-war—are not the products
of the War—but of the Prussian
"Spirit" which permeates the whole
German nation—man, woman and
child—and which will take years to
eradicate, and we say that the people
who can rejoice over nameless crimes,
such as these, who revel in the
pernicious doctrine that might is
right and that necessity justifies any
crime however damnable in the eyes
of the world it may be, and who can
celebrate such an atrocious act as
the sinking of the *Lusitania* by
declaring a public school holiday,
rejoicing in the deliberate murder
of Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt
and countless other horrors, are not
fit to be received hereafter into the
brotherhood of Nations until they
have expiated their crimes against
God and Civilization and truly re-
formed their ways. Speaking for
the Mercantile Community of Hong-
kong which has by far the largest
stake in the Colony, I say that we
have no desire to be, indeed that
we will not be—if it can be avoided—
associated in this Colony either
socially or commercially with men
and women who, thus far have failed
to realize what Honour, Justice and
Merely mean, who acknowledge nei-
ther International obligations nor
treaty unless they stand to gain by
doing so, and in whose nature there
is no chord which vibrates to the
claims of either. A close study of
the causes which led up to this ter-
rible War and of Germany's deli-
berate acts thus far, will convince
anyone who is not blind to the truth
that they are the inevitable result
of the pernicious teaching of her pro-
fessors and philosophers during the
last two decades and of the Military
and Naval ambitions which were
fostered by her Rulers till the pre-
sent Armageddon was the climax.
Beyond all this and as an argument
which more particularly affects the
welfare of Hongkong, I have no
hesitation in saying that the results
of the German liquidations have
abundantly proved that we are bet-
ter without the Germans in trade
and that the vast business they
created to our disadvantage was the
result of a most pernicious credit
system which did infinite harm to
the Colony and which, when the
Germans were interned left an after-
math of evil in the shape of huge
accumulations of stocks which the
market could not possibly digest and
which took months of weary efforts
to disperse, whilst British trade
languished in proportion and is
still doing so. With the interment
of our enemies the trade of the
Pole, by common consent, and thanks
to the energy of the Chamber of Com-
merce, was once more placed upon a
cash basis. I will not weary you with
concrete examples, but I say unhesi-
tatingly and without fear of contradiction
that the trade of the Colony is to-day in
a healthier state than for years past, and
in the name of British trade interests I
pled with you that Germany shall not
be allowed to return to the Colony for
at least ten years, to recommence their
Prussian tactics. In trade which did
the Colony so much injury in the past,
I cannot but feel that we have
good cause to be on our guard against
China, America, Canada and New Zealand

A bold declaration of our views may
strengthen her own and inspire her to
join the Allies wholeheartedly in
declaring war upon the enemies of
progress and induce her to intern or
banish those within her boundaries; the
more so when she recalls the fact that
this same Prussian Spirit unflinchingly
reveals itself in the Kaiser's instructions
to his troops during the "Boxer Re-
bellion" to show no quarter and to
teach the Chinese the might of Germany's
military fist and never to look askance
at a German, and which is commemorated
by the "Ketteler" memorial in
Peking. In conclusion, and lest it be
urged that we have overlooked possible
German competition from new centres
to the detriment of Hongkong, let it be
said that whilst we recognize such com-
petition may arise, we are convinced it
can be successfully met and are prepared
to face it, especially when it is
remembered that German Firms
are unlikely for years to come to
receive the great assistance they did
from British Banks and Discount Houses
in London in pre-war days and I hope
will never do again.

Finally I would remind you that the
views I have endeavoured, however
incompetently, to set forth are unitedly
shared and endorsed by the Committee
of the Chamber of Commerce, which at
recent meetings specially convened to
consider the whole matter, unanimously
adopted the identical motion on which
I am now addressing you. The Com-
position of this Committee is so well
known to your Excellency and this Coun-
cil that I am certain its carefully con-
sidered opinion will not fail to carry the
weight it deserves with the Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

The Hon. C. E. ASTON in second-
ing the motion said the ground had been
very fully gone over. He was fully
in sympathy with the motion. He also
said that they had to consider the men
who had gone home to fight, some of
them to make the last sacrifice. What
would they think if they came back and
found the Germans back in their old
positions and established in the same
way as they were before the war?

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK spoke
strongly in support of the motion, saying
he was forced to the one conclusion that
if the Government refused to vote for
the motion it could only do so logically
and constitutionally on one single
ground, namely, on the ground that it
did not agree with the resolution.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK said that whilst
he sympathised with some of the
objects of the motion he could not
agree with it as a whole. He said he
thought it would be better to wait and
see what the other surrounding coun-
tries would do.

H. E. the GOVERNOR spoke at con-
siderable length, urging the inadvisability
of the motion, and with regard to the
question of the punishment
of our enemies he did not doubt
for one instant that the Allies would not
sheath the sword until such crimes as
that of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the
murder of Miss Cavell and, worst
of all, the murder of Captain
Fryatt had been fully avenged.

Major-General VENTRIS also spoke
suggesting that it was a matter which
might well be left to the Imperial
Government to deal with.

The Attorney General also spoke in
opposition to the motion.
On the vote being taken the motion
was defeated by nine votes to four, the
members voting for it being the Hon.
Mr. HOLYOAK, the Hon. Mr. ASTON, Hon.
Mr. POLLOCK, and Hon. Mr. SHELLEN.

A fuller report of the discussion
will appear in to-morrow's *China*
Mail.

A CHINESE BRIBERY SCANDAL.

FINANCE MINISTER AND VICE- MINISTER TO VACATE THEIR POSTS.

A great sensation was caused in Pek-
ing by the publication in the newspapers
yesterday of two mandates signed by
the President ordering the Minister and
Vice-Minister of Finance to vacate their
posts and to submit themselves for trial
by a Court of Justice on the allegations
of accepting bribes in connection with
the Po-Lee Syndicate formed for the
purpose of acquiring a monopoly for the
mining of copper cash.

It appears that the mandate was
officially sent for publication but later
withdrawn, but too late to prevent
publication.

From a telegram to the *Wah Tze Yui*
Po it appears that the mandates have
again been issued for publication.

The Premier, answering a question in
the Senate, said the Minister of Finance
had actually reported to the Cabinet
that the Vice-Minister had tried to
bribe him on behalf of the Po-Lee Syn-
dicate, but he refused to accept the bribe.

Another telegram states that the bribe
offered to the Minister by the Vice-
Minister was one of \$200,000.

The Vice-Minister has fled, but his
malice has been arrested, and it is
hoped through him to trace the Vice-
Minister's whereabouts.

All the officials in the Ministry are
said to be involved and are now under
police surveillance.

LOSS OF THE "ATHOS."

The French Ministry of Marine has
issued the following statement:—Con-
cerning the loss of the M. M. Line's *Athos*.
The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer
Athos, carrying the Chinese mail and
transporting Senegalese tirailleurs and
colonial labourers to France, has been
torpedoed in the Mediterranean by an
enemy submarine. The mail boat was
sighted by two destroyers, the *Manchou*
and the *Esmeralda*, which, with
the assistance of a French submarine that
arrived shortly afterwards, saved 1,540
persons. Telegrams from Marseilles con-
firm the splendid conduct of the
Senegalese

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SERIOUS ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN BRAZIL.

70 GERMAN HOUSES DAMAGED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18. A crowd at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, attacked and damaged 70 German houses and set fire to the German Club, a German hotel and a large store. The police were powerless. The fire spread to the houses of Brazilians.

The riot was provoked by Germans at the hotel who were furling a passing tramcar whose occupants were cheering for the Allies.

A mob entered the house of a German and found a coin plant. The occupier was arrested.

The whole garrison of the State was called out to prevent the spread of disorders.

LATER. The anti-German rioting appears to be spreading and has now reached Rio Clara in the State of Santa Paulo. The Germans at Arana are becoming alarmed and are flocking to Santa Catharina which is a German stronghold.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, April 18. A General official report states: To the west of Monastir we drove out the French from positions on a front one kilometre in extent, repulsed a counter-attack, and took 200 prisoners.

PROBABLE ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN RUMANIA.

BURNING TOWNS.

LONDON, April 18. It is reported from Jassy that the Germans have burnt Buzia and Focșani.

Rumanian military authorities consider this symptomatic of an early German withdrawal.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN LIBERTY LOAN.

TO SAFEGUARD THE NEW LIBERTY.

PETROGRAD, April 18. In connection with the great Liberty Loan the Government has issued an appeal pointing out that the enemy's aim is to restore the old regime; therefore it is the duty of all Russians to subscribe to the Loan to ensure victory and safeguard their new liberty.

THE CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, April 18. Sir Robert Borden, in the course of a speech, stated that there were at present 125,000 Canadians in France.

AMERICAN ASSISTANCE FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, April 18. The Government is only awaiting the definite word from Russia regarding its needs, whereupon it will give every needed assistance, financial and otherwise. The feeling is that the United States should go to almost any length to assist to strengthen the new Democratic regime to make its resistance to Germany more effective.

RUSSIAN ARMY READY.

PETROGRAD, April 18. The Premier and other Ministers have visited Headquarters to discuss questions regarding the provisioning of the army. They noted that the general situation of the army as compared with what it was at the end of March had considerably improved, especially in connection with the supply of food stuffs; indeed the army are now well provisioned.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that it would be his duty to meet every requirement of the army in the matter of provisioning.

The Premier declared that the unrest that the army showed at the first stage of the Revolution had completely disappeared and the fighting spirit was improving daily, while the discipline was excellent. The army is quite ready to encounter the enemy.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

During the fruit season, it is said, the army will be supplied with fruit. The Premier declared that the army will be supplied with fruit during the fruit season.

BRITAIN'S WELCOME TO AMERICA.

PARLIAMENT'S RESOLUTION.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

LONDON, April 18.

The British Parliament's welcome to our new great Ally the United States was given today when the resolution tabled last night was moved by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons (in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George on the Continent), and by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that America had not formally adhered to the Allies' agreement not to make a separate peace.

Sir Alfred Mond, Commissioner of Works, stated that the States and Strips would be down alongside the Union Jack from all Government buildings on Friday, "America's Day." He also announced that the British and American Governments are jointly considering the question of the construction of aircraft.

Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the resolution, said not only members of the House of Commons but all the peoples of the British Empire and allied countries welcomed the admission of our new Ally with heartfelt sympathy, not only as the greatest event but, as he hoped and believed, the turning point of the war. The New World had stepped in to redress the balance of the Old World. The United States possessed, probably in a greater degree than any other nation, the resources which in the long run were decisive in wars. The quality of her people was shown nearly sixty years ago in a struggle which, in its essentials, was not dissimilar from the present. Since then the Americans had shown resources of energy and adaptability in peace. These same qualities would be applied equally successfully to war. The entry of America was a fitting pendant to the revolution which had brought Russia into the circle of freed nations. He had read with deep admiration and profound agreement the speech, worthy of Lincoln, in which President Wilson announced the entry of America into the war. (Cheers.) A German newspaper the other day declared that America was going to war for nothing. From the German point of view, that was true. America, like the British Empire, was not animated by love of conquest or greed of territory, or selfish ends. The aims and ideals which President Wilson had so nobly expressed were ours, and, like us, the Americans found that fighting was the only method of securing those aims. (Cheers.) Since her entry into the war, America had already shown her enemies that they must beware of her and despite the fact that the path immediately ahead of us had never been more difficult, he hoped and believed that the long night of sorrow and anguish which desolated the world was drawing to a close. (Cheers.) He welcomed the admission of America also because it morally justified our own action. (Cheers.) America, like Great Britain, entered the war because she could not do otherwise.

Mr. Asquith said he doubted whether even now the world realised the full significance of the step which the United States had taken. "I do not use the language of flattery or exaggeration," he said, "when I say it is one of the most disinterested acts in history." (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith proceeded to show that the war was not doing appreciable material harm to the United States, nor was America's independence and liberty directly imperilled. She did not want territory. What then brought her into the war? Nothing but the constraining force of the conscience of humanity growing in compulsion authority month by month with the gradual unfolding of the real character and aims of Germany. (Cheers.) America saw the whole future of civilised government and particularly the foundations of faith in democracy imperilled. In such a situation aloofness was not only a blunder but a crime. To stand aside with stopped ears, folded arms and averted gaze when you have the power to interfere is to become not a mere spectator but an accomplice. (Cheers.) But none of us feared that America would finally desert. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the Nationalists, joined most heartily in welcoming the United States, and ventured to prophesy that the United States battle roll would contain a greater proportion of men of Irish blood than of other races in America. (Cheers.) The presence of America at the Peace Conference would be a sign, a hope, an assurance of liberty.

Mr. Wandle, on behalf of the Labour members, said: "The entrance of America would result in the establishment of a great League of Nations charged to keep the world's peace none of the sacrifices which had been made would have been made in vain."

The House passed the resolution unanimously amid cheers.

The House of Lords passed the resolution unanimously.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS' LAST DESPATCH.

LONDON, April 18.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch by General Smuts detailing the operations in German East Africa from October 28, 1916, to January 20, 1917, when the General relinquished his command. After mentioning the evacuation of 12,000 white troops at the end of 1916, owing to the prevalence of malaria and dysentery, and their replacement by natives, the despatch emphasises that the success hitherto achieved in this most trying and the most exacting campaign was mainly due to the unremitting efforts and resolute endurance of all ranks. The despatch pays a high tribute to the work of the Navy and to the ready and effective assistance of the Governments of India, South Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar. It details the services of the Indian Government, including the keeping up of a flow of reinforcements and providing the entire food supply for the Indian troops, besides flour and certain stores for the British troops and also large quantities of other supplies. The despatch also mentions that the Indian nations were exceptionally good.

It states that the Government of South Africa has maintained a steady flow of reinforcements and has supplied enormous numbers of coloured labourers and many thousands of horses, mules, donkeys, hundreds of motor cars and wagons, large quantities of food stuffs and other supplies. All the demands had been executed most carefully and promptly.

The despatch also gratefully acknowledges the help of the British and South African and Indian Red Cross workers and the gifts of South African committees.

THE SUBMARINE PIACY.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, April 18.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week were 2,379, and the sailings 2,333. Nineteen ships of over 1,600 tons were sunk and nine under 1,600 tons. Fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Twelve fishing vessels were sunk. The Italian Naval communiqué for the week ending April 15th states that 454 ships arrived and 419 left Italy. Five Italian ships under 3,500 tons were sunk and two sailing ships under 150 tons were sunk.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDERS.

PLAIN FARE.

LONDON, April 18.

The Press Bureau announces that under Lord Devonport's orders light pastries, muffins, crumpets, tea cakes and ornamented cakes are prohibited.

Buns and scones are to contain only 50 per cent. of wheat flour, cakes 30 per cent. Biscuits are allowed 15 per cent. of sugar; buns 10 per cent. and scones must be sugarless.

THE UNITED STATES WAR REVENUE BILL.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Senate has passed unanimously the Bill to raise seven billion dollars of revenue, including amendments which necessitate a conference of the two Houses before the President can sign.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

ENCOUNTERS NEAR LENS.

LONDON, April 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that further progress was made north of Combaucourt, near Havring, court Wood. Encounters occurred throughout the day to the west and north west of Lens where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops failed.

Much useful aeroplane work was done on Monday despite the exceedingly unfavourable weather. Three German machines were driven down damaged. In most cases the enemy avoided combat. Five of ours are missing.

MORE GERMAN FABLES.

LONDON, April 17.

Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters, referring to the capture of 22 guns at Lagnicourt claimed by the German wireless on the 16th, says: "The communiques shame the most florid efforts of a Baghdad mendicant. An advanced German wave admittedly reached a number of our guns which had been punishing them and began placing dynamite in the breach blocks. Owing to the swiftness of our counter-attacks only four eighteen-pounders and one light howitzer were disabled. Then the Germans were driven back on their own wire, where they were simply mowed down. Not a single gun was removed from the spot where it stood previous to the German attack."

On the French front the enemy is retreating and counter attacking in most determined manner and there is every indication that the battle will be long and bitter and will continue until a decision is reached.

The correspondent watched the encirclement of one of the most powerfully organised villages, which was a network of machine-gunned caves and cellars protected in front by fortified quarries and a fire-swept valley. The whole was impregnable by frontal attack. The rapidity of the fire of the 75's preceding the attack was most amazing, the batteries belching scores of shells per minute for several minutes continuously. The infantry, however, did not attempt to take the village, which was encircled, as their objective was the plateau beyond.

The terrible artillery machine-gunning and pitfalls of all kinds, failed to check the assault, who an hour after the attack were all round the village, whose defenders were seen peeping up their barrels from underground fastnesses trying to gather how the battle was going, obviously unaware that they were surrounded.

The British and French offensive is keeping step admirably. The pressure on a hundred miles front is shifted daily most skilfully, so that the Boches do not know to which end to send their reserves. The enemy positions are falling easier than did the Somme fortresses.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

LONDON, April 17.

There was a reception at the Imperial Institute this afternoon in honour of the Dominions and Indian delegates attending the War Conference. It was organised by the British Imperial League, the British Empire Club and other bodies, and there were 2,500 guests, including Sir Robert L. Borden, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, General Smuts, Sir Edward and Lady Morris, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Sir James S. Meston, Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, the High Commissioners and Agents General, Lord and Lady Harcourt, Viscount Milner, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Selborne, Sir George and Lady Reid.

The hostess was the Dowager-Countess of Jersey.

Mr. Lloyd George sent a message regretting his inability to attend. In an address of welcome, the organisers said: "Many a battlefield had proved to the world that in fighting and in death the sons of the Empire were not divided. Your presence in London at this critical time, as Statesmen and Imperial Advisers equally proves how undivided are the counsels of the Empire."

KING REVIEWS AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, April 18.

His Majesty the King reviewed the Australian troops on Salisbury Plain, where he was welcomed by a distinguished company including the High Commissioner, the Agent General, American attaché and General Turner, officer commanding the Canadians.

His Majesty minutely inspected the lines, then the troops marched past eliciting the hearty cheers of hundreds of spectators on the hillside. The troops were commanded by General Newton Moore. His Majesty said he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen. Before leaving he decorated a number of Australian officers, including Captain Moore who was at Gallipoli where he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen. Before leaving he decorated a number of Australian officers, including Captain Moore who was at Gallipoli where he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen. Before leaving he decorated a number of Australian officers, including Captain Moore who was at Gallipoli where he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen.

The King, in a message to General Newton Moore at the conclusion of the review, expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the men. "You are a fine body of men," His Majesty said, "and I know you will acquit yourselves with credit when you reinforce the splendid Australian divisions at the front."

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

LONDON, April 18.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

GOOD PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, April 17.

A French communiqué says: "We have extended our action east of Rheims and attacked the German lines between Frimay and the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road. Notwithstanding violent squalls of rain and snow our troops advanced with irresistible ardour and carried, on a front of fifteen kilometres, despite the enemy's resistance, the whole of the first German position. Our troops, pushing beyond the position south of Moyenville, brilliantly conquered for an extent of eleven kilometres a line solidly organised on the heights from Mount Cornillet to the east of Vandivincourt. Further east a spirited action resulted in our capturing the village of Auberville and the powerful fortified salient formed by the German line around the village on a front of three kilometres."

Enemy counter-attacks in the Mount Cornillet direction were shattered and we took prisoner over 2,500 hereabout.

Between Soissons and Rheims we resumed a destructive fire on German organisations and destroyed works where small enemy parties were still resisting. We resumed in the afternoon, by fire and the bayonet, a strong counter-attack in the region of Hurbise farm. A violent attempt was made on the sector of Courcy occupied by the Russians. It also failed.

During the 16th, in the battle between Soissons and Rheims, our troops broke up most important German forces who were expecting to attack. The enemy brought up nineteen divisions and prisoners state that orders were given to hold out at any cost on the first position, which had been deepened. The enemy suffered heavy losses in this battle as well as on the preceding days. On the eve of the attack an enemy division engaged doing relief in the sector of a neighbouring division lost a large part of its effectives through the violence of our artillery fire. The number of unwounded taken prisoner between Soissons and Rheims is now 11,000.

GRAVE INDUSTRIAL DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS STRIKES.

LONDON, April 17.

For some days past news has been arriving of grave industrial discontent in Germany. A great strike of metal and wood workers and transportation workers broke out during the week-end in Berlin. This is the first serious labour trouble since the munition workers' strike after the conviction of Dr. Liebknecht. Well over 100,000 are out. The strike is due apparently to the reduction of the bread ration. No disturbances have broken out. The men either did not appear at work at all or left after breakfast. Some munition workers have also struck. The papers gloss the affair over, declaring that work at some of the large munition factories is being carried on by almost all hands. There have been street gatherings and street processions, pacifist leaflets being distributed. A strikers' procession in Greater Berlin endeavoured to penetrate part of the city but found access barred by the police, though some bodies of them succeeded in entering the interior of the city.

Trades Union leaders are doing their utmost to pacify the men and have arranged them, describing the negotiations with the Government on the food question, with the result that the movement has been kept within the bounds of Berlin. But probably it is more serious in other labour centres, such as Chemnitz, from which no reports have yet been received.

It is significant that a telegram was allowed to leave Germany in the evening stating that in a great majority of the works, which yesterday were idle, work was resumed to-day. A German wireless message to-night also remarks that only 125,000 had struck work.

The situation is not rendered any easier by a statement issued by the German Agricultural Society that a severe winter and protracted frosts have considerably damaged the winter wheat, and farmers are urged to sow all the summer wheat possible especially as barley is most scarce.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 17.

The Press Bureau states that the Shipping Controller invites information regarding any projects to establish new shipbuilding yards and also seeks to expedite the construction of marine engines.

SUBMARINE BLOCKADE OF UNITED STATES BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

A German submarine fired on an American destroyer one hundred miles south of New York. Thus the German submarine blockade of American ports has begun.

GERMAN REFUSAL OF AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

AN AMSTERDAM message of March 14th states that the officials of the German Committee of Assistance for War Widows and Orphans refused America's gift of \$100,000. Mr. Gerard (late Ambassador at Berlin), amounting to half a million marks.

The "Ethnische Westfälische" says that any other decision would be an insult to those who are losing their lives through American selfishness, and adds: "America can give her money to those whom she has given shells." The money has been deposited in a German bank for the duration of the war.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Lungs and Trachea, it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering the delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances; to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 432.

411, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
Opposite Street
ESTABLISHED 1900

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!

But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! LIGHT!
CLEAN! "MALTHOID" SAFE!
WATERPROOF! KNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A STANDARD OIL COMPANY PROSECUTION.

Leung Sing, a kerosene dealer at No. 121 Queen's Road West, was summoned before Mr. Melbourne this morning by the Standard Oil Company for having in his possession for sale, or other purposes of trade, 15 cases of kerosene oil, to which a mark was applied so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive.

Mr. Grist appeared as solicitor for the prosecution, and the defendant was represented by Mr. E. K. D'Almada.

It was alleged that the defendant had soldered tin caps, bearing a resemblance to the Standard Oil trademark, on tins of oil which did not contain oil purchased from the Standard Oil Company, with the intention of selling the oil as oil purchased from the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. D'Almada pleaded not guilty to the charge on behalf of the defendant, stating that his client had purchased the oil from the Sui Yau Company and as the tins began to leak, he employed a tinsmith to solder them. To do this it was necessary to remove the caps and take out the oil. After soldering the tins, the tinsmith had again filled them with the oil he had previously taken out and recapped them. The defendant, however, did not notice that the tinsmith had recapped the tins with different caps, to those he had taken off, and was, therefore, an innocent party to the offence.

Mr. Grist, replying to Mr. D'Almada's statement, said that with regard to the latter's defence, neither the tinsmith nor the party or parties from whom the oil was alleged to have been purchased, had been called as witnesses to support the defendant's story. He therefore asked that the full penalty be imposed.

His Worship fined the defendant \$100, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

"I have no money for rice and I am hungry," said an unemployed coolie to a pedestrian in Des Vaux Road Central yesterday.

"Go to the second floor of No. 43 Des Vaux Road Central, take two pair of shoes, sell them, and buy rice with the money," replied the stranger.

The coolie immediately followed the instructions given him by his apparent benefactor with the result that he was arrested on a charge of larceny.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning the unfortunate coolie related his story, but was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

SIXTH LIST.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| E. M. French | 50 |
| William Sinclair | 20 |
| Sir R. de Souza | 100 |
| Robert Ho Tung | 500 |
| Ho Wing | 50 |
| Wing Pat Hong & M. Chan | 200 |
| Pek-Chun | 100 |
| H. M. H. Nemaize | 100 |
| W. D. Kraft | 100 |
| Gerin Drevard | 100 |
| Mme Brotherton Barker | 10 |
| Frank Smith | 50 |
| M. M. Layton & Co. | 50 |
| E. A. Perry | 10 |
| F. F. Anson | 10 |
| Mme & Mlle J. J. J. | 100 |
| W. E. F. | 10 |
| J. H. Van Gennep Lohr | 100 |
| Previous Lists | \$10,280.70 |
| Total | \$11,780.70 |

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched, or cut or bruised? Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is far more dangerous than a disease like Cholera, Typhoid, and other diseases.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office, E. V. D. PARK, Superintendents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, AOMORI AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANALIA MARU".....Friday, 27th April, at 3 p.m.
"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Atsue and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJU MARU".....Sunday, 22nd April, at Noon.
"SOSU MARU".....Thursday, 26th April, at 8 a.m.
"MAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 29th April, at Noon.

Those Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Customs Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephone No. 76 will be used.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

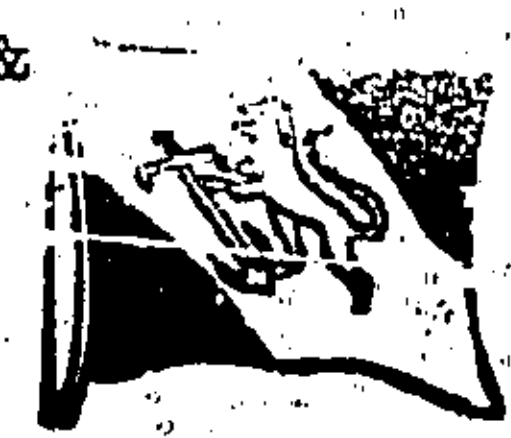
BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bussorah. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| STEAMERS | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | |

HE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

| Steamer from Hongkong | On or about | Connecting at Calcutta with | On or about |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| A steamer | Shortly | | |

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agent.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NINGPO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.....SINGAPORE.....April 20, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....YINGCHOW.....April 22, Daylight.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAMING.....April 24, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....CHANGAN.....April 24, at 4 p.m.

TIENSIN.....HONGKONG.....April 26, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....SHECHOW.....April 26, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinba', 'Taming' & 'Teon' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthips. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Teon'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chenan', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For STEAMERS To SAIL

MANILA.....LOOYCSANG.....SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG.....TAKSANG.....SUNDAY, April 22, at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....KUTSANG.....THURSDAY, April 26, Daylight.

MANILA.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service, is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD
AGENTS.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAM LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

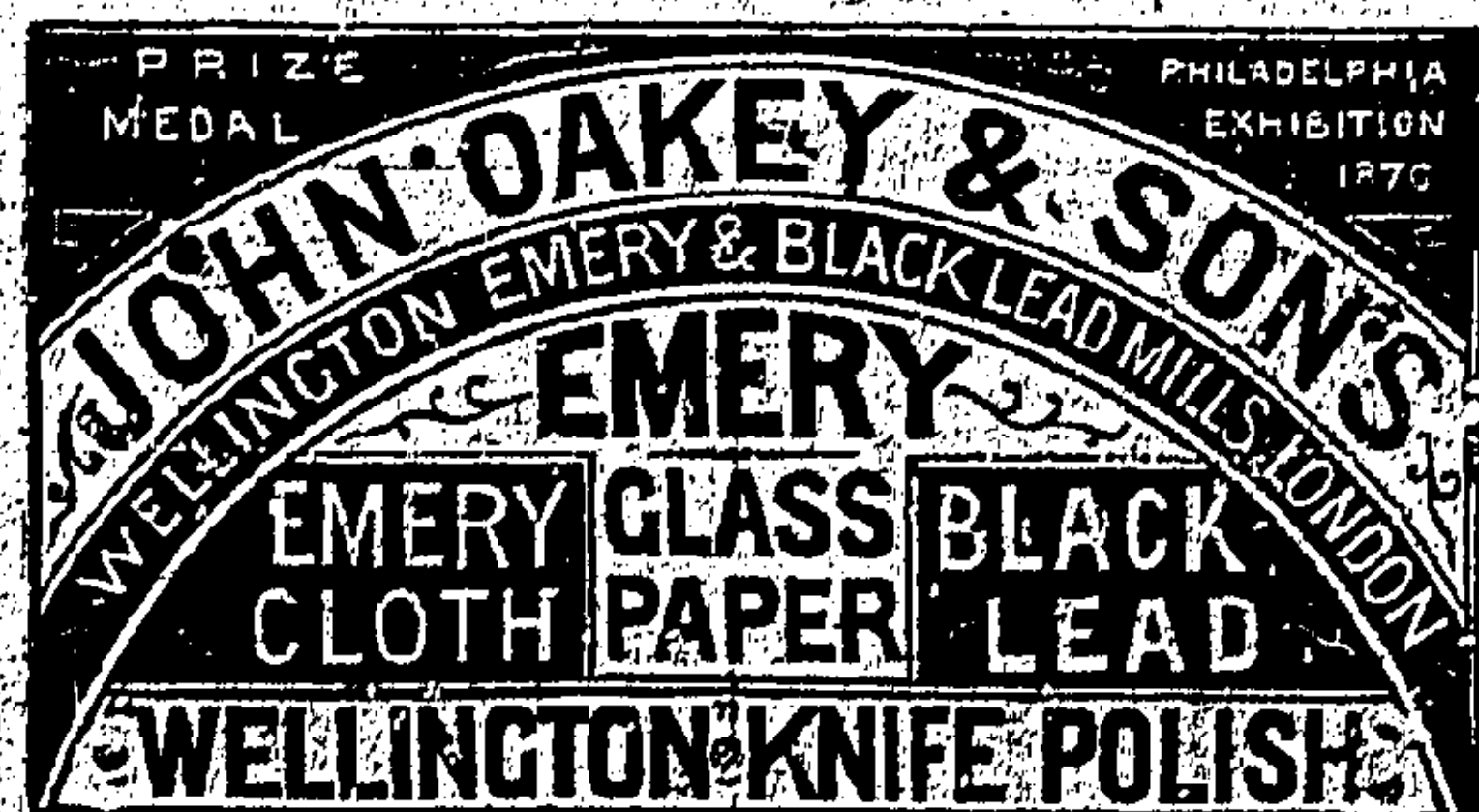
STEAMERS TO SAIL

"RINDJANI".....20th April.

"VONDEL".....18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
AGENTS.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Knife Polish" London

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAITAN.....| Capt. A. E. Hodgkins.....| FRIDAY, 20th April at 12 Noon.

HAIPHONG.....| Capt. J. W. Evans.....| TUESDAY, 24th April at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

KOREA MARU.....18,000-18 knots.....Mon., 30th April, at Noon.

SIBERIA MARU.....18,000-18 knots.....Sat., 12th May.

TENYO MARU.....22,000-21 knots.....Wed., 23rd May.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000-15 knots.....Mon., 11th June.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000-21 knots.....Tues., 19th June.

PERSIA MARU.....9,000-14 knots.....Tues., 3rd July.

First Class to London.....£348. (271-10-0) Return £669. (2122)

"San Francisco" £250. "G437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANYO MARU.....18,500-15 knots.....Tues., 11th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS SAILING DATES.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA.....TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....YOKOHAMA MARU, (WEDNESDAY, 9th May at Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....TANGO MARU, (FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....KATORI MARU, (MONDAY, 30th April at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....KOMO MARU, (SATURDAY, 12th May at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE.....RANGOON MARU, (THURSDAY, 3rd April at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE.....CEYLON MARU, (MONDAY, 23rd April.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADRIDA.....FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.....APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 223 & 224.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, April 21st, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1697

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1698

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENDORAN"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1699

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE

'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf

The Upper Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

Wo Cheong (D'Agall Street)

Huns Cheong (Kowloon)

1917

To day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SANGOLA"
Having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 26th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

B. gkong, April 19, 1917. 1706

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the consignor),

SATURDAY,

At 2 1/2 p.m. April 19, 1917, at 10 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Joss House Street.

A small collection of Native Weapons from New Guinea.

Two Large Pile Carpets 164 by 144 and 134 by 103.

One extra large Dining Table (6 square leaves).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1706

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th April, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m. (continuing in the afternoon)

at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACK AND BROWN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patent leather dress boots, buckskin boots and shoes, rope soft shoes, fine quality coloured linen soft shoes, white woollen waders, woollen vests, American Tamen under suits, bath gowns, bathing suits and drawers, silk and fustian, silk ties, sun hats, straw hats, silk and fustian, lady's and gent's raincoats.

Also A QUANTITY OF

REAL PANAMA HATS.

On view from Tuesday, the 24th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 19, 1917. 1707

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Pans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL, Manager.

SILIMPOON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COAL HARBOR COAL CO., LTD. are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

SILIMPOON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or HANDEKAN exclusively for SILIMPOON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Seabattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Shikho Bay (Sebattik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Coal Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 19, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.87
Do 1 P.M. 29.83
Do 4 P.M. 29.80

Thermometer 9 A.M. 72
Do 1 P.M. 73
Do 4 P.M. 73

Wet bulb 9 A.M. 70
Do 1 P.M. 70
Do 4 P.M. 70

Max. Minimum 73 70
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\$450

OUR STANDARD

16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

Phone 27.

TO LET

COLONIAL SECRETARIES DEPARTMENT.

TO LET.

It is hereby notified that the Government are prepared to let as Office to suitable tenant Room No. 8 on the top floor of the Post Office Building (New Government Offices) in Paddar Street on a yearly tenancy.

Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1579

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Kings and York Building, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER, 1 Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET

OFFICE in Queen's Building, Top Floor.

Apply to—

GERIN, DREYARD & Co., 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917. 1655

TO LET

NO. 3A & B ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1690

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 43, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1578

TO LET

CHINA MAIL PUBLICATIONS.

Obtainable at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. C. A. Bannister, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (By E. J. Ede) 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WASPING BOOKS (for men) 20

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

April 18.

Per *Peruvia* for San Francisco, Mr. M. R. Abraham, Mrs. G. Austin, child and amah, Mrs. N. Andrews, Rev. F. J. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bare and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Bower, Miss E. P. Barker, Rev. J. E. Bourget, Mr. J. F. Brown, Mr. J. T. Bensabott, Mr. B. F. Beck, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Mr. C. E. Cary, Mr. H. W. Coomradt, Mr. M. E. Carter, Mr. J. Dean, Capt. E. Fingel, Mr. R. E. Gardner, Mr. P. G. Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gregory, Master E. Hemingway, Miss E. A. Hemingway, Mr. Chang Mai Hung, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoosen, Miss J. Hanson, Mr. W. H. Haydon, Mr. H. L. Horshey, Mr. B. Honig, Mr. E. Higby, Capt. S. H. Hall, Mr. A. Hillier, Miss E. Kestler, Miss E. H. Knowles, Mr. M. F. Levenick, Mr. W. M. Lawrence, Miss K. M. Marsh, Rev. H. C. Moyle, Miss L. Morris, Mr. H. H. Merritt, Mr. W. E. Murgrave, Mr. A. H. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Loo Wah Fung, Miss Porter, Rev. H. Forth, Mr. C. D. Paul, Mr. L. Pollard, Arch. bishop J. Petrelli, Mr. P. M. Poynter, Mrs. M. A. Painter and daughter, Mr. R. A. Rowley, Mr. J. J. Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sears, Mr. G. W. St. Clair, Mr. M. E. Smith, Mr. H. Sumeyra, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simmons, Miss F. C. Towse, Mr. T. H. Voss, Miss E. L. Whitting, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Miss M. Walden, Mr. H. A. Wilson, Mr. Kwan Bok Yui.

On demand, 2/4 7/16

30 days sight, 2/4 7/16

4 months sight, 2/4 7/16

Credits, 4 months sight, 2/4 7/16

Documentary, 4 months sight, 2/4 7/16

On demand, 2/4 7/16

Credits, 4 months sight, 2/4 7/16

On demand, 2/4 7/16

Credits, 60 days sight, 2/4 7/16

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On demand, 2/4 7/16

SUFFERED 3 YEARS

WITH ECZEMA

On Hand. Very Inflamed. I Got So Could Not Use It

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"For over three years I suffered very much from eczema on my right hand. It started with little red pimples and then got very inflamed and spread and discharged all my hand was covered and I could not use it at all. I frequently got no sleep at night and I was not able to do my own work. The doctor ordered me to bathe with Cuticura Soap so I thought I would also use the Cuticura Ointment. I am now thankful to say I am able to do my own work and my hand is perfectly healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Clark, 20, Vineyard, Abington, N. H., U.S.A., July 23, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-P. Skin Book. (Scap. bottle and Ointment to boot.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 cents.

One hour, 30 cents.

Three hours, 50 cents.

Six hours, 70 cents.

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.80 cents.

Three hours, 2.10 cents.

Six hours, 3.50 cents.

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 5.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.20 0.40

One hour, 0.30 0.60

Two hours, 0.40 0.80

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 15 cents.

One hour, 20 cents.

Every subsequent hour, 20 cents.

Note.—If the ricksha is engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 cents.

Hour, 15 cents.

Every subsequent hour, 15 cents.

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than 1 hour.

To 4th mile—single, 75 cents. 1 hour, return, \$1.00. 2 hours, 2.00.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single, \$1.20. 2 hours, return, \$1.50. 4 hours, 3.00.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single, \$1.75. 2 hours, return, \$2.00.